



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY

WC KENNA

4/28/82

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July 21, 1977

BY

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MEMORANDUM

TO : M - Ms. Clark, Acting

FROM : D/HA Patricia M. Derian

SUBJECT : PPG Review of D/HA/ORM Zero-Base Budget Submission

REFERENCE: Your Memorandum dated July 15, 1977

The referenced memorandum indicates that PPG will recommend that Packages I, II and III for Migration and Refugee Assistance be included in the Department's FY-79 budget for submission to OMB. However, no mention is made of Package IV and we understand it was not recommended for inclusion. Package IV is our best judgment of additional funding requirements for U.S. refugee and migration assistance growing out of political developments and humanitarian concerns.

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THE U.S.

The Congress, at its initiative, has authorized funds for reception and placement of refugees in the United States in both FY 1977 and FY 1978. The funds are provided on a per capita grant basis to the voluntary agencies resettling the refugees. We anticipate that approximately 20,000 refugees will be resettled in the U.S. in 1979 and Package III contains funds for a per capita grant payment of \$150.

The voluntary agencies claim real costs are up to \$1,000 per individual, probably averaging about \$600 per capita.

D/HA is not requesting funds to reimburse the voluntary agencies their full costs, but believes that a minimum of \$300 per grant should be provided by the U.S.G. The government is totally dependent on the

voluntary agencies to secure required sponsors in this country and to provide interim care to the refugee until is integrated into his new community. D/HA believe that the additional \$3,000,000 included in Package IV is the minimum amount needed for this purpose.

REFUGEES IN AFRICA

Resources available for assistance to the growing number of refugees in Africa, especially southern Africa, are not keeping pace with the problem. A recent UN survey and one conducted by D/HA have identified emergency needs which were heretofore unknown. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as a result of his findings, issued an appeal on June 14, 1977 for an additional \$16 million. Of this amount \$8.5 million is to be earmarked for emergency assistance for southern African refugees, many of them students, in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The only funds available for a quick U.S. response are from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund. However, it is clear that there will be a continuing need for care and maintenance assistance and support for programs of education beyond FY 1978. Given the rapid pace of developments in Africa today, it is likely if not certain that the number of refugees will increase substantially through the end of this decade. The present Administration has shown a high degree of interest in the African refugee problem and will want to respond to these increasing requirements. As a result of a report on African refugee problems by AF and D/HA, requested by the Vice President, a special team has been established under Ambassador G. Edward Clark to survey additional needs related to these problems.

A U.S. contribution of \$4 million to the UNHCR for assistance to refugees in Africa in FY 1979 is modest. It may not be enough ultimately but would begin to reflect U.S. concern for the welfare of the uprooted in that part of the world.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

The U.S. Government's regular contribution to the ICRC has been at or near the authorized \$500,000 level for five years, a time of growing activity and responsibility for the ICRC, a major part of which has been of

direct interest to the U.S. During the same period the ICRC's regular budget and operational costs have risen steadily, reflecting the growing scale of its actions, particularly in promoting and strengthening the protection of human rights on an international scale.

The ICRC is the only organization which regularly carries out visits to political detainees and other victims of human rights violations in countries throughout the world. In many cases, such visits are arranged in close coordination with U.S. Embassy officials on the spot, and with senior levels of the Department. Our reliance on the ICRC as part of our human rights commitment has been especially noteworthy in recent months in Indonesia, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, the Middle East, and Indochina.

Secretary Vance met with the President of the ICRC in Geneva May 26, 1977 and told him of the U.S. Government's appreciation and support for the ICRC's human rights activities. The Secretary also informed the ICRC of the Congressional action to increase the authorized U.S. contribution to \$1 million per annum and expressed his support for the ICRC's efforts to obtain an increased level of financial support from governments.

The ICRC has received or expects soon to have increased regular support levels from a number of countries, including the FRG, several Arab states, Iran, Japan, and France. It is facing a serious budget shortfall in the current year and projects similar deficits in the coming years as well. If we contribute an additional \$500,000 this would put our contribution at about 15% of the ICRC's annual budget. The requested contribution is modest in terms of the ICRC's overall commitments, and in light of the ICRC's major worldwide responsibilities for the protection of human rights.

For the reasons stated above, D/HA requests PPG's reconsideration of Package IV for inclusion in the Department's FY 79 budget submission to OMB, and asks that the final determination be provided in writing.